

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

PICCADILLY.

HAND-BOOK

OF

CHURCH'S

HISTORICAL PANORAMA

OF THE

CIVIL WAR

IN

AMERICA.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

London :

PRINTED BY J. MILES AND CO., WARDOUR ST., OXFORD ST.—W.



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ST. JAMES'S HALL,

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

CHURCH'S HISTORICAL PANORAMA OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

This magnificent series of Pictures, executed by many eminent American and European Artists, portraying with life-like fidelity, (from Original Sketches and Photographs taken on the spot,) the principal

BATTLES, SIEGES, MARCHES, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

and scenes of domestic interest. This magnificent Work of Art is intended to illustrate, historically and impartially, the greatest Civil War known in History. To enable the Public to form an idea of this Panorama, herewith is presented a synopsis of the principal Scenes:—

FIRST SECTION.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.
INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT,
AT WASHINGTON.
BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.
ATTACK ON TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.
TROOPS MARCHING DOWN BROADWAY.
DESTRUCTION OF GOSPORT NAVY
YARD.
HARPER'S FERRY AND ARSENAL.
Bull Run Retreat.
RUNAWAY SLAVES.
RECRUITING FOR THE WAR.
BOMBARDMENT OF FORT ROYAL.
HUMOUROUS CONTRABAND SCENE,
AT BEAUFORT.

SECOND SECTION.

SAILING OF THE FLEET FROM
FORTRESS MUNROE.
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BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.
SEEKING FOR THE DEAD AND
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COTTON PLANTATION ON MISSISSIPPI
RIVER.
Retreat from the Chica-
homy.

Battle of Gaines Hill or Mill.
Battle of Malvern Hills.
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BEFORE MEM-
PHIS.
HUMOUROUS FORAGING SCENE.

THIRD SECTION.

Battle of Antietam.
BATTLE OF MURFEESBORO.
Battle of Fredericksburg.
Siege of Port Hudson.
PASSAGE THROUGH THE BAYOUS.
SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.
Battle of Gettysburg.
BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS SUMTER,
GREGG, AND WAGNER, BY IRON-
CLADS.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Proprietors of the Historical Panorama of the Civil War in America, to which this little pamphlet forms a Handbook, have had but one object in view, and that is to present before the public in a series of Pictures, connected in the order of the events to which they refer, the successive stages of the conflict which, whether we regard the vastness of the territory over which it extends, and the immense aggregation of men and war material engaged in it, or the incalculable importance of the moral, social, political, and commercial interest it involves, must stand in the pages of history as the greatest war the world has as yet known. To the English public who read the accounts of the progress of this mighty struggle in the newspapers, and trace the localities where the scenes of this great world-drama are enacting, upon their maps, only a vague and inadequate idea suggests itself of the wonderfully varied and strongly contrasted character and aspect of the regions over which the net-work of these vast military operations extends. These illustrations which, whatever their artistic merits may be pronounced to be, are scrupulously faithful as regards the details of the natural scenes they represent, will afford the means of appreciating the physical conditions in many instances so peculiar and so widely varied, amidst which the great battles of this terrible and long-drawn contest have been fought, and which have given a special and original character to the strategy and engineering devices of the leaders on either side. In conclusion, it has been the fixed and guiding principle of the Proprietors of this undertaking, to trace a line of strict impartiality between the two great combatants, and adhering to it faithfully and sincerely, to "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice" with respect to the achievements or disasters of either side; while it has been thought equally a duty in addressing a great neutral community, to abstain from bringing forward either under one light or another the peculiar social and political questions which underlie and embitter this unhappy struggle.

CHURCH'S HISTORICAL PANORAMA OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

SECTION I.

PICTURE No. 1.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE, AND EMBARKA- TION FOR FORT SUMTER.

December 26th, 1860. Major Robert Anderson, U.S. Army, in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, evacuated the Fort, and, with his garrison, took possession of Fort Sumter, in the same harbor.

South Carolina was the first State to declare its hostility to the Federal government; and, by an Act of Secession on the 20th of December, declared the State out of the Union. This State was settled in 1689; it has an area of 24,500 square miles; its population in 1860 was 301,271 whites, 9,648 free blacks, and 402,541 slaves. Columbia is the capital; Charleston is the principal seaport, and contained a population in 1860 of 51,210, free and slaves combined.

Meeting of the Cabinet in relation to reinforcement of Fort Moultrie; President Buchanan opposed to its reinforcement; Secretary Cass and Secretary Toucey urged the measure; Mr. Buchanan would not order the reinforcement.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned his seat in the Cabinet because the President would not reinforce Fort Moultrie.

December 28th. The Palmetto flag raised on the custom-house and post-office at Charleston, South Carolina. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie taken possession of by State troops.

December 29th. John B. Floyd resigned his situation as Secretary of War because President Buchanan refused to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

PICTURE No. 2.

VIEW OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, DURING
THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

This picture was painted from an instantaneous Photograph taken during the Inauguration of the President, the ceremony being performed in front of the building, which is said to be the finest in the United States. The Government of the United States consists of three branches, viz.: the Executive; Legislative; and Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The nineteenth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution adopted March 1st, 1789, began on the 4th day of March, 1861, and it will expire on the 4th of March, 1865.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, PRESIDENT....	25,000 dollars.
John G. Nicolay, <i>Private Secretary</i>	2,500 "
William O. Stoddard, <i>Private Sec. to sign Patents</i> ..	1,500 "
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, VICE-PRESIDENT	8,000 "

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

	Salary.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, New York, <i>Secretary of State</i> ..	8,000 dollars.
SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> .	8,000 "
EDWIN M. STANTON, Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i>	8,000 "
GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> .	8,000 "
JOHN P. USHER, Indiana, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> ..	8,000 "
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Maryland, <i>Postmaster General</i> .	8,000 "
EDWARD BATES, Missouri, <i>Attorney-General</i>	8,000 "

THE LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress must meet at least once in every year, which meeting must be on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years. At their first meeting under the Constitution, the Senators were divided into three classes, so that the terms of one-third of the Senators might expire every second year. By this means one-third of the Senate is renewed biennially. No person can be a Senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. When vacancies happen in any State, temporary appointments may be made (if the Legislature be not in session) by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature. The Vice-President of the United States is President

of the Senate, but has no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate is required to choose also a president *pro tempore*, who presides in the absence of the Vice-President or when the latter shall exercise the office of President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. No person can be a Representative who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which numbers are ascertained by an actual enumeration, or census, of all the inhabitants, made within every term of ten years. When by this means the whole number of free persons is ascertained, excluding Indians not taxed, there is added to such number three-fifths of all other persons, and the aggregate thus found is the representative population. By the law of 23rd of May, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of Representatives was made, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year, viz. 21,767,673, should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained was 93,423; and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; but each State must have at least one Representative. Several new States having been admitted into the Union since the enactment of the law of 1850, the number of Representatives is now 239,—Minnesota being allowed two, Oregon and Kansas each one, and California being allowed two additional by special enactments. The apportionment under the Census of 1860, made by act of Congress of March 4, 1862, increases the number of Representatives to 241, the distribution of which among the several States will be seen by reference to the table relating to that subject.

Besides Senators and Representatives, there is a class of members of Congress, called Delegates, who sit in the House and represent the organised Territories of the United States. These delegates may present subjects for legislation and address the House, but, not representing States, they have no votes. In the present Congress there are seven,—one each from the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

Under the law of August 16, 1856, the compensation of a Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress is 6,000 dollars for each Congress, at the rate of 3,000 dollars per annum, and mileage at the rate of eight dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session: but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The compensation of the Speaker of the House is *double* that of a Representative, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, when there is no Vice-President, is entitled to the compensation allowed by law to the Vice-President, 8,000 dollars per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the *places* of choosing Senators. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

The period usually termed "a Congress," in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from the 4th of March, 1861, until the 3rd of March, 1863, at which latter time the term of the Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives begins. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers; as 1789-91, which was the term of the First Congress, or 1861-63, the term of the Thirty-seventh Congress, or 1863-65, the term of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

JUDICIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIARY.

Names and Officers.	Residence.	Where Born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.				Dollars.
Roger B. Taney, ..Chief Justice	Baltimore ..	Maryland	Maryland	6,500
James M. Wayne, Assoc. Justice	Savannah ..	Georgia	Georgia	6,000
John Catron, " "	Nashville ..	Virginia	Tennessee	6,000
Samuel Nelson, " "	Cooperstown	New York	New York	6,000
Robert C. Grier, " "	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania .	Pennsylvania	6,000
Nathan Clifford " "	Portland....	New Hampshire	Maine	6,000
Noah H. Swayne " "	Columbus ..	.....	Ohio	6,000
Samuel H. Miller " "	Keokuk ....	.....	Iowa	6,000
David Davis, " "	Bloomington	.....	Illinois	6,000
William T. Carroll, ".....Clerk	Washington .	Maryland	District of Columbia	Fees.
J. S. Black .....Reporter	Washington .	Pennsylvania .	Pennsylvania	1,300

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a circuit court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or district in which the court sits.

Circuit.		Presiding Judge.
1st	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island	Judge Clifford.
2nd	Connecticut, New York, and Vermont	Judge Nelson.
3rd	New Jersey and Pennsylvania	Judge Grier.
4th	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina	Chief-Justice Taney.
5th	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida	Judge Wayne.
6th	Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee....	Judge Catron.
7th	Ohio and Indiana	Judge Swayne.
8th	Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois	Judge Davis.
9th	Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota .....	.....

PICTURE No. 3.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

April 12th, 1861. A demand was made of Major Anderson at Fort Sumter on the 11th of April, that he should evacuate the Fort, which he declined.

April 12th, at 2 o'clock a.m. General Beauregard sent a message to Major Anderson, stating that, if he would evacuate the Fort and agree not to fire in the meantime upon the State batteries, unless they fired upon him, no fire would be opened upon Fort Sumter. Major Anderson replied that he would evacuate at noon on the 15th, if not previously ordered or not supplied with provisions.

3.30 a.m. General Beauregard notified Major Anderson that fire would be opened from the batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour.

4.36 a.m. A fire was opened on Fort Sumter from Fort Moultrie and from Batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point, and the floating battery, Morris island, and other points, there being seventeen batteries in all. The fire was returned from Fort Sumter at 7 a.m., and continued throughout the day. The Confederates cannonade was very hot. Fire broke out in the barracks at Sumter three times during that day, and was extinguished.

On the morning of the 13th the cannonade was resumed on both sides, the Confederates having fired at intervals during the night. The officer's quarters took fire about eight o'clock from a shell. Hand-grenades and shells ready for use caught fire and exploded within the fort. The whole roof of the barracks was in flames at twelve o'clock. The magazine was in great danger. Ninety barrels of gunpowder were taken out of the magazine, which, as the fire increased, had to be thrown into the sea. The heat, smoke, and galling fire gradually exhausted the garrison, and nearly suffocated them. At this time, Ex-Senator Wigfall presented himself in a boat near one of the batteries, and demanded a surrender, falsely stating that he had been sent by General Beauregard for that purpose. At 12.55 the flag of Fort Sumter was hauled down. The fort surrendered upon honorable terms,—the garrison to carry away the flag and all company arms and property, and all private property, with every facility to remove the troops to any part of the United States. Of the garrison of the Fort none were killed; on the side of the Confederates it was reported that "nobody was hurt." After the bombardment had commenced, a fleet of transports with provisions appeared off the bar.

April 15th. Major Anderson and his command evacuated Fort Sumter, saluting his flag with fifty guns, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief!" During the salute, a gun exploded, killing two men and wounding four others. Major Anderson and his men were taken to New York in the steamer Baltic.

PICTURE No. 4.

ATTACK ON TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

April 19th, 1861. The 6th Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Jones, and a portion of Colonel William F. Small's Philadelphia regiment, (which was unarmed,) were attacked in Baltimore, on their way to Wash-

ington. The Massachusetts men, after suffering injury and insult for some time, fired into the mob, killing 9, and wounding many, who were carried off. Loss of the 6th regiment, 3 killed and 7 wounded. The Pennsylvania regiment was dispersed and shamefully treated; a portion of them succeeded in getting off. The mob then took possession of the town, plundered the gun-shops and prepared for forcible measures.

Maryland was settled in the year 1634, and in 1860 contained a population of 687,049, as follows: 515,918 whites, 83,942 free colored persons, and 87,189 slaves. Its area comprises 11,124 square miles. Annapolis is the capital.

PICTURE No. 5.

TROOPS MARCHING DOWN BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, ON THEIR WAY TO THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The artist has chosen a point for his sketch which will be recognised by those who have visited New York during the war; the scene represents the juncture of Park row with Broadway; on the right is Barnum's Museum; on the left, St. Paul's church and the Astor house; immediately in the centre of the background is seen the City Hall park, the low wooden buildings being temporary barracks for soldiers passing through the city *en route* for the seat of war; over the tops of the trees can be seen the cupola of the City Hall, which is a *fac simile* of one destroyed by fire on the occasion of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, it caught fire from an exhibition of fireworks.

These very troops marched this same route on the occasion of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the authorities of the city of New York, during his visit to the United States, in October, 1860, the military and civic procession on that occasion was one of the finest and most enthusiastic displays ever witnessed in that city.

The state of New York was first settled in the year 1609, and in 1860 the population was 3,880,735, 49,005 of whom were persons of color; it contains an area of 50,519 square miles. Albany is the capital.

PICTURE No. 6.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD AND VESSELS OF WAR.

Gosport Navy yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., with stores, timber, munitions of war, &c. was burned by the United States officers in charge, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Confederates. The vessels in the harbor were scuttled and fired, as they could not be taken out of the yard. The sloop-of-war Cumberland was towed out. The value of the property destroyed was about fifty millions of dollars.

Among the vessels destroyed were the following ships-of-the-line:—Peansylvania, 74; Delaware, 74; Columbus, 74; steam-frigate Merrimac, 44; frigates Raritan, 45; Columbia, 44; United States (in ordinary) sloops-of-war, Germantown, 22; and Plymouth, 22; brig Dolphin, and a Powder-boat, scuttled and burned. A portion of the immense stores of cannon in the yard were spiked; but a large number of guns fell into the hands of the Confederates, which afterward furnished them with armament for their field-fortifications in all parts of the South.

Virginia was settled in the year 1607; its population in 1860 was 1,596,318, of whom 490,865 were slaves, at which time it contained an area of 61,352 square miles. Richmond is the capital of the state.

PICTURE No. 7.

HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.

April 18th, 1861. Lieutenant Jones, U.S. Army, commanding at Harper's Ferry, with 43 men, burned the arsenal and workshops there, and retreated to Pennsylvania; a large quantity of munitions of war and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed.

June 14th. Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Confederates. The railroad-bridge over the Potomac burned, with the Government armory buildings; also the railroad bridge at Martinsburg, and the bridge over the Potomac at Sheppardstown; and a large number of locomotives, cars, and machinery at Martinsburg, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Sept. 15th, 1862. Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was surrendered to the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson and Hill, numbering about 35,000 men. The assailants were detached from Lee's main army in Maryland, and proceeded at once to Harper's Ferry. They appeared, September 24th, in the rear of Maryland Heights, upon which they made an attack. They were resisted at some distance from the heights by two regiments of Federals, which were driven back. The large guns on the Maryland Heights then began to shell the woods, and the Federals retreated to their fortifications. After the guns on Maryland Heights had been firing for five hours and a half, Colonel Ford, in command of Maryland Heights, gave orders to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain: this was done, and the troops retreated to Harper's Ferry. On Sunday the Confederates appeared on Loudon Heights, on the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry, and opened a fire from Maryland Heights, Loudon Heights, and Sandy Hook, on Harper's Ferry. They fired all day, without doing much damage. On Monday morning, the 15th, they opened again. At eight o'clock, Colonel Dixon H. Miles, commanding the post, hoisted the white flag, met the Confederate officers, arranged terms of surrender, and soon afterward was killed by the explosion of a shell. By this disgraceful act of cowardice were surrendered to the Confederates 11,583 men; 2,000 cavalry had cut their way out the night before, and reached M'Clellan's lines, capturing a Confederate ammunition-train on their way. The Confederates took 73 pieces of artillery, 11,000 stand of arms, 1,800 horses, besides immense quantities of stores of all kinds. A court of inquiry afterward held in reference to this affair

decided that Colonel Ford had conducted his operations without military ability, and showed such lack of capacity that he was disqualified for a command in the service; that Colonel Dixon H. Miles's incapacity amounted almost to imbecility; that the surrender was a shameful one; that General Wool was to blame for appointing him; and that General McClellan might have succored him if he had conducted his advance into Maryland with more energy. "Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the Confederates would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing their forces." The loss on the Federal side during the siege of Harper's Ferry was small,—not 100 killed and wounded.

PICTURE No. 8.

THE RETREAT FROM BULL RUN.

July 21st. General McDowell desiring to turn the position of the Confederates, force them from the road, and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the Valley of Virginia, the troops were detailed to execute this duty in four columns,—the fifth remaining, as a reserve, seven miles in the rear of Centreville. Burnside's brigade of Hunter's division was the first to receive the fire of the Confederates from artillery and infantry. Being reinforced, they drove the Confederate right, commanded by Beauregard, for some distance. Heintzelman's division was opposed to the enemy's centre, under command of J. E. Johnston. This part of the Confederates being desperately galled by Griffith's battery, made three efforts to take it, but were driven back, having previously been driven a mile and a half by the Federal troops. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Union forces—which had been fighting since half-past ten in the morning, and had been marching and under arms from two o'clock in the morning—was in possession of the Warrenton road, from the stone bridge westward. The Confederates were disheartened and flying; but the Federal troops were exhausted and worn, the heat being intense, and the soldiers suffering for water and food. At this time, reinforcements, which had come up from Winchester by railroad and had been under Johnston there, threw themselves, under command of General Kirby Smith, into the woods at the right of the Federalists, and opened fire upon them, which caused the latter to break and retire. This movement soon resulted in disorder. Efforts to rally them were in vain. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated further into a panic. Richardson's brigade, which had been ordered to attack the batteries at Blackburn's Ford, in order to keep the enemy in check, and had executed that service with gallantry, were now also retiring by order; but the command being assumed by Major-General McDowell, they covered the retreat, permitting the fugitives to pass without being very actively pursued. The flying soldiers were now perfectly frantic. They abandoned their artillery, threw down their guns, and seemed to vie with each other in disgraceful speed. The enemy scarcely attempted to follow, being badly cut up, and seemingly ignorant of the unaccountable panic which

had seized upon the Federal troops: The number of Federalists actually in this battle was about 20,000. The Southern forces, which were under command of Brigadier-General Beauregard, according to their own accounts, numbered 40,003 in the fight and 25,000 in reserve at Manassas. The losses of the Unionists, according to General McDowell's report, were—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	19	64	40
Men	462	947	1176
Total	481	1011	1216

Total loss2708

Admitted Confederate losses:—Killed, 269; wounded, 1483; missing, 150. Total, 1902.

PICTURE No. 9.

RUNAWAY SLAVE SCENE IN A SWAMP.

PICTURE No. 10.

RECRUITING FOR THE WAR.

PICTURE No. 11.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nov. 7th. An attack was made by the Union fleet upon the Confederate works at the entrance of this harbor, known as Forts Walker and Beauregard. The fight lasted for five hours. The Confederate batteries were silenced, and the works surrendered. The United States flag, for the first time since April 13, once more waved over the soil of South Carolina. During the fight, the Unionists on the fleet lost eight killed and twenty-three wounded. Confederate loss heavy. With the works were surrendered forty-two guns, besides a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The news of the capture of Port Royal created great excitement in Charleston and Savannah, the water intercommunication between which cities was thus cut off. In the latter city, most of the inhabitants packed up their household effects and started for the interior.

Commodore Du Pont sent a force up Port Royal to Beaufort, S.C., and found the place entirely deserted of white inhabitants, the negroes that remained having only stayed behind for the sake of plunder.

PICTURE No. 12.

CONTRABAND SCENE AT BEAUFORT.

This picture represents a scene sketched by an artist accompanying the Federal fleet, and when describing it he could not refrain from laughter; after years of experience in sketching humorous scenes, he said this was the rarest he had ever witnessed.

SECTION II.

PICTURE No. 13.

THE SAILING OF A NAVAL EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Departure of the Burnside Expedition from Fortress Monroe for North Carolina.

January 11th. The expedition consisted of over one hundred vessels of all classes, and about 15,000 troops, under the charge of Brigadier-General Ambrose E. Burnside. The naval management of the squadron was given to Commodore L. M. Goldsborough, U.S.N.

January 26th.—The expedition under General Burnside passed through Hatteras Inlet, N.C., after having encountered a very severe storm, during which several vessels had been wrecked and disabled. Three men were drowned, among whom was Colonel Allen, of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers.

October 29th. The great Southern expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe for Port Royal, the Wabash leading and the Cahawba bringing up the rear. The fleet consisted of the following vessels :—

War-steamers	3
Sailing war-vessels	6
Steam gunboats	26
Steam ferry-boats	4
Steam transports	30
Sailing	6
Total	75

The military force was about twenty-seven thousand strong.

PICTURE No. 14.

BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

Commencement of the Contest for the possession of Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Feb. 12th. The fort was situated on a high bluff of the Cumberland River, and was invested by about 30,000 Union troops under General Ulysses S. Grant. The fort had a garrison of 18,829 men and officers.

Feb. 13th. The attack upon Fort Donelson commenced at half-past seven, a.m. The Confederates replied with some vigor from their intrenchments. The battle lasted during the whole day. At night the Unionists were reinforced by about 8,000 men, besides gunboats.

Feb. 14th. The battle at Fort Donelson was renewed, and continued with great vigor during the whole of this day. The Confederates made several sorties, in the hope of driving the Union forces from their position, and in one of these succeeded in taking a battery belonging to the United States. A terrific charge was made by the Union troops, who drove the enemy back and regained the captured battery. Four gunboats,

under Flag-officer Foote, attacked the fort on the river-front during the afternoon, and, after fighting about one hour and a half, were forced to retire down the stream, having been much injured, and having done some damage to the Confederate works by killing and disabling several of the garrison. The aggregate loss on the gunboats was—killed, 9; wounded, 45.

Feb. 15th. The attack on Fort Donelson was again resumed with greater vigor. Several times during the day the combatants were hand to hand and breast to breast. Although the resistance offered by the Confederates was most obstinate, their outer works were stormed and carried. When night came, the flag of the Union troops waved over the main redoubt that commanded the principal fortress.

Feb. 16th. Conclusion of the Battle at Fort Donelson. Early in the morning, the Union troops discovered floating over the Confederate works white flags of truce or parley, which were taken by General Grant as signals of a desire on the part of the garrison to surrender. The garrison had been, up to the previous night, over 18,000 strong, under the command of Generals Gideon J. Pillow and John B. Floyd; but during the darkness preceding this morning, these two generals, with nearly 4,000 men, decamped, leaving the garrison under the charge of General S. Buckner, who, with the remainder of the troops, might either continue the struggle or surrender, as he might deem judicious. A correspondence opened between Buckner and General Grant as to the terms of surrender, which the latter decided should be at once, and "unconditional," else he would move upon their works. The result was an unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison. By this surrender the Union forces took, 13,300 prisoners, 3000 horses, 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The official reports give the loss on either side at the following numbers:—Confederate loss, 231 killed, 1007 wounded, and 13,829 prisoners; total, 15,067. Union loss, 446 killed, 1735 wounded, and 150 prisoners; total, 2,331.

PICTURE No. 15.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

The battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas (called by the Confederates the "battle of Elkhorn") was concluded, after three days' hard fighting. The Union army (20,000 strong) was commanded by General Samuel R. Curtis, and the Confederates by Generals Ben McCulloch, Price, and Van Dorn, numbering 30,000. The Confederates made the attack, March sixth, on the right wing of Curtis's army, and assailed the rear-guard which was commanded by General Franz Sigel. The latter succeeded in reaching and forming a junction with the main body of Federals, at Sugar-Creek Hollow. Hostilities ceased for that day about four o'clock in the afternoon. During the night General Curtis changed his front, to meet a movement which he suspected that the Confederates intended to make; This stretched his lines from Pea Ridge to Sugar-Creek Hollow

and Big Sugar-Creek. His right of the day before was now his left. An attack was ordered on the Confederates' centre. Whilst this was in progress, the Confederates, in immense force, threw themselves upon the right of the Federal lines. The contest was kept up all day. The Confederates gained a position held by Colonel Carr, commanding a brigade, but were afterward repulsed, with great loss,—during which Ben McCulloch, their commander, fell mortally wounded. The attack upon the Confederates' centre was then vigorously pushed, with many advantages, during which another change of front was rendered necessary, and was partially executed. At sunrise on the 8th this manœuvre was in progress, when the Confederates again moved into attack with spirit. They were handsomely met; and the Confederates lines were forced back on the right and left, until they formed the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry was then made by the Union troops, in solid mass, throughout the whole line, when the Confederates broke and fled in confusion. The Federals lost 212 killed, 926 wounded, and 174 missing,—in all, 1,312.

The acknowledged loss of the Confederates was 1,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 1,600 prisoners, besides two generals (McCulloch and McIntosh) being killed. The Unionists also took thirteen pieces of artillery.

PICTURE No. 16.

SEEKING FOR THE DEAD AND WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD AT NIGHT.

PICTURE No. 17.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

March 8th. The Confederate iron clad ram Merrimac came out of Norfolk, and several Confederate gunboats came down the James River, and engaged a portion of the Union blockading fleet, then lying in Hampton Roads off Newport News. The ram first attacked the sailing sloop-of-war Cumberland, which lay at anchor, and, dashing her iron prow into her twice, firing at her during the whole time, succeeded in sinking her, and nearly all on board. The Cumberland went down with her colors flying in defiance. The ram next attacked the frigate Congress, also at anchor: which vessel, after a short but severe engagement, surrendered, having been set on fire. The Union steam frigate Minnesota tried to beat back the enemy, but unfortunately ran aground. While in this crippled condition, the Merrimac attacked her, and a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until dark. The Union gunboats Dragon and Whitehall also joined in the fight, but were soon disabled, the Dragon receiving a shot in her boiler, which caused her to explode; the Whitehall caught

fire about the close of the fight, and was burned. The losses on the Union side were very heavy. On the Cumberland were one hundred killed and fifty wounded; on the Congress, ninety-four killed and twenty-nine wounded; on the Minnesota, six killed and twenty-five wounded; on the Dragon, four wounded; on the Whitehall, one killed. Total, two hundred and one killed, and one hundred and eight wounded. Forty prisoners were taken by the Confederates from off the Congress. Many of the above recorded killed were drowned. The Congress burned all night, and finally blew up. About 20,000 dollars, in gold and notes, were lost in the sunken vessel, together with all her stores, &c.

March 9th. The Merrimac again made her appearance in Hampton Roads. A new opponent, however, appeared in the shape of Ericsson's newly-invented steam floating battery Monitor, which had arrived from New York during the night. When the Merrimac moved, for the purpose of making some attack, the Monitor met her, and a severe conflict ensued, which lasted over three hours. The shots from the eleven guns of the Merrimac fell heavily and quickly upon the Monitor, which carried but two; but no effect was visible upon the little Union vessel. The Monitor's two guns sent some heavy missiles at her antagonist, often at a range of fifty yards, or even less. The Merrimac attempted to run down the Monitor, but without avail. The Merrimac at last gave up fighting, and, being somewhat damaged, was towed away towards Sewall's Point, where she rested for a time under the guns of the battery. She never renewed the contest. The commander of the Monitor (Lieutenant John L. Worden) had his eyesight injured during the fight, with which exception no casualty occurred on board of that vessel. The loss of the Confederates during the two engagements was stated, in the official reports, to be seven killed, and seventeen wounded.

PICTURE No. 18.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, OR PITTSBURG LANDING.

April 6th, 1862. A sudden attack was made by a force of about 45,000 Confederate troops, under Generals Albert, Sidney Johnston, and Beauregard, upon the Federal forces, about 35,000 strong, stationed at Pittsburgh Landing, in Tennessee, under General Grant. This Landing was about ten miles north-east of Corinth, Miss. The attack was made long before daylight, and the battle lasted all day, the Union troops being driven back to the river with great slaughter, and a loss of 2,500 prisoners, including General Prentiss, thirty-six pieces of artillery, a large amount of camp equipage, &c. The Confederates approaching too near the river, two gunboats opened upon them with great effect, and saved the army from a total defeat. The Confederate loss was very heavy, including General Johnston, the commander-in-chief, killed.

Second and Concluding Day of the Battle of Shiloh.

April 7th. The battle was renewed and concluded this day. The Union army had been strongly reinforced during the night and morning by fresh troops from General Buell's army of the Ohio

which addition to Grant's forces made the Unionists equal in number to the Confederate force. The latter began to give way about four o'clock in the afternoon, and a retreat and partial rout ensued. Several prisoners were taken, also a portion of the captured cannon. The battle was hotly contested, and the slaughter on both sides fearful. Among the killed in the Union army was Brigadier-General Wm. H. L. Wallace. The official returns give the Union losses during the two days at 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded, and 3,963 missing and prisoners,—making a total of 13,298. The Confederate loss was very heavy, as they left some 3,000 dead upon the field, who were buried by the Union forces.

PICTURE No. 19.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF ISLAND No. 10.

Surrender of Island No. 10, and the surrounding Confederate Works.

April 7th, 1862. The attack and bombardment of this position had continued for twenty-three days, the United States gunboats of Flag-officer Foote's flotilla having been daily engaged since March 16th. The Confederates, however, in consequence of the construction of a military canal outflanking the position having been cut by the Union army, surrendered to-day to Commodore Foote the whole of the works, including nine batteries, as follows:

Battery No. 1.....	7 guns.
" No. 2.....	8 "
" No. 3.....	4 "
" No. 5.....	4 "
" No. 6.....	10 "
South-side battery	17 "
North-side "	4 "
Floating "	16 "
Total in guns	70

Several steamers and other property, to the value of 235,000 dollars, were taken possession of by the Union forces, and the floating property destroyed was estimated at 143,000 dollars,—making a total of loss to the Confederates of 378,000 dollars. At the surrender, 17 officers, 360 privates in good health, 100 sick and wounded, and 100 steamboat hands were taken prisoners. The operations on the mainland were carried on by General Pope, who was enabled to head off the Confederate army in their retreat, and captured several thousand more prisoners, making in all 4 generals, 25 field-officers, 204 line-officers, and over 6,000 privates, besides 10,000 arms, 2,000 horses and mules, 1,000 wagons, &c. About 40,000 dollars worth of provisions and ammunition were also taken.

PICTURE No. 20.

RESULTS OF WAR, FROM A SKETCH TAKEN IN VIRGINIA.

PICTURE No. 21.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND SURRENDER OF NEW ORLEANS.

April 18th, 1862. The attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi River, was commenced by the Union forces, consisting of gunboats and sloops of-war, under flag-officer Farragut, and the mortar-fleet, under Captain Porter. The combined Union fleets numbered at that time, two flag-ships, seven steam sloops-of-war, fourteen gunboats, one sailing schooner, twenty-one mortar-schooners, and six tow-boats and steamers. Total, fifty-one,—making an aggregate of two hundred and eighty-six guns.

The Union Fleet run the gauntlet of the Forts below New Orleans.

April 24th. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, having been bombarded for six days without being reduced, flag-officer Farragut decided to run his principal vessels past them. The vessels started early in the morning, and were assailed by a continuous discharge of shot and shell for nearly two hours. The Confederate fleet of rams, gunboats, floating batteries, fire-ships, and rafts, next attacked the Union fleet, and a most destructive naval engagement ensued, during which thirteen Confederate gunboats and three transports were destroyed, and the Union fleet—having successfully run the gauntlet, with the loss of only one vessel (the *Varuna*), which was sunk, sinking her opponent at the same time—came to anchor within twenty miles of the city of New Orleans. The Confederate loss was 185 killed, 197 wounded, and 400 prisoners. The Union loss was 30 killed, and 190 wounded.

The Surrender of New Orleans demanded.

April 25th. Flag-officer Farragut, with his fleet, appeared before the city of New Orleans and demanded its unconditional surrender. The Confederates destroyed all the ships in port loaded with cotton, together with a great number of steamboats. About 11,000 bales of cotton were burned on the levee, and other property, to the amount of nearly 3,900,000 dollars.

Surrender of New Orleans and the Forts.

April 28th. After three days' negotiation in regard to the surrender of New Orleans, during which time General Mansfield Lovell, with about 20,000 Confederate troops evacuated the city, it was formally given up. The American flag was hoisted on the Custom-house, Post-office, Mint, and City Hall. Forts St. Philip and Jackson were surrendered that evening.

PICTURE No. 22.

COTTON PLANTATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

This picture is painted from a sketch taken previous to the war. The estate of which this plantation forms a part, is said to be one of the finest

in the South. The proprietor was solicited by the Confederate government to subscribe his cotton to the Confederate Loan, which he declined, and, on the approach of the Federal gunboats, the Confederate government ordered the cotton (some 2,500 bales) to be burnt, which was done. They also seized all his mules and several of his able-bodied negroes, and when the Federals took possession of the country, the negroes that were left by the Confederates went off with the Federal army, and to make the ruin of the unfortunate planter more complete, the Guerillas went within the Federal lines and burnt every building on the plantation; thus, between the two armies, was he despoiled of everything but his land. Such is the picture of the border States, in which the war is being carried on.

PICTURE No. 23.

RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY AND PAMUNKEY RIVERS.

June 25th, 1862. After the attack of Stuart's Confederate cavalry upon Garlick's Landing and Tunstall Station, in the rear of McClellan's army,—which "raid" was afterwards proved to be a reconnoissance which justified the subsequent operations of the Confederates,—it was determined by the commander of the Federal troops to evacuate these positions and mass his army so that he could obtain his supplies by the way of the James River. This movement commenced on the 25th, by despatching transports from the White House, on the Pamunkey River, to the James River,—which latter was designed to be the new base of operations. Before night of the same day, it was reported at the White House that the Confederate corps of "Stonewall" Jackson and Ewell were approaching, it was supposed for an attack [on the White House, but, really, as it proved, to attack the right flank of the Federal army. To defend the post until the evacuation was complete, several United States gunboats were so disposed in the Pamunkey as to command the landing. At Despatch Station, eleven miles from White House, immense activity was shown in loading cars and carrying off the stores there with rapidity.

June 26th, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia (called by the Confederates the "Battle of Beaver Dam," and "Battle of Ellyson's Mills"). This was the first of a series of engagements which took place during the time that General McClellan was changing the front of his army and moving for a new base of operations on the James River. Whether the Confederates had become aware of his intention, or had planned their attacks in ignorance of his designs, is not now known; but the consequence was that during the whole of the retreat they pressed upon his force with eagerness, and attacked the United States troops with fury.

PICTURE No. 24.

BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL, OR MILL, IN VIRGINIA.

June 27th. Battle of "Gaines' Hill," or "Gaines' Mill" (both of which names are given to it). General Porter's corps, after the fight of the

previous day, was ordered to retire in good order towards the James River. The movement was covered by McCall's Pennsylvania Reserve Division, with the artillery. The march commenced at three o'clock in the morning, and was slowly conducted,—bridges being destroyed, and such stores as could not be carried off being burned. The Confederates followed in great force. Near Woodbury's Bridge, Porter's men made a stand. The country was open and suitable for a field-fight. At noon the action commenced, and was maintained with spirit until near dark. At this time the Confederates were strongly reinforced; and Porter was reinforced by Generals Slocum, French, Meagher, and Palmer. These met the desperate onset of the Confederates with determination; and, after severe fighting, they repulsed them twice by bayonet charges, but were finally flanked, overwhelmed, and compelled to fall back. The Confederates were the corps of Jackson, Ewell, Longstreet, and the two Hills, with Brigadiers Pryor, Wilcox, Featherstone, Hood, Whiting, and Pender. The Federals lost 26 guns and large quantities of small arms. But the retreat was so well managed that they spiked many guns, set fire to commissary stores and camp equipage, broke up wagons, and carried off most of the dead and wounded.

The work of evacuation and removal at the White House being concluded, and very little property of value remaining, that station was evacuated about nine o'clock in the evening. Everything combustible had been before that time destroyed; the immense fleet of transports had gone off safely; the gunboats alone remained. The Confederates appeared on the river-bank about nine o'clock in the evening; they were received by a heavy fire from the gunboats, which was kept up for some time.

PICTURE No. 25.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILLS.

July 1st. The last of the series of the seven days' contests took place this day. Although at a heavy loss, General McClellan had succeeded in his object, and removed his base of operations to the James River. The battle of Malvern Hills was fought with great bravery, and lasted for two hours. The Confederates were repulsed at every point, and McClellan was left master of the position. The following figures, carefully compiled, give, as nearly as can be obtained, a full account of the losses of the Union armies during these contests:—

CORPS.	LOSSES.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Sumner	170	1,008	848	2,086
Keyes	69	507	201	777
Heintzelman	189	1,051	833	2,073
Porter	873	3,700	2,779	7,352
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Engineers .....	..	2	21	23
Totals	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,224

PICTURE No. 26.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BEFORE MEMPHIS.

June 6th, 1862. A brilliant naval engagement took place on the Mississippi River. Eight Confederate vessels left Memphis, and, at about daylight, attacked the Union flotilla. The fight lasted one hour. Several Confederate vessels were sunk, some of the crews going down with them. On the Union side but one person—the commanding officer, Colonel Chas. Ellet—was mortally wounded. After the conclusion of the action, Flag-officer Davis demanded the unconditional surrender of the city of Memphis, which was complied with by the authorities.

PICTURE No. 27.

FORAGING SCENE.

SECTION III.

PICTURE No. 28.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, IN MARYLAND.

Sept. 17th. This battle took place on Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg, Md., and began at five o'clock in the morning and lasted until evening. General (Stonewall) Jackson's Confederate force, recently engaged at Harper's Ferry, reinforced General Lee with 40,000 men. The Union forces were also reinforced by 30,000 men. The forces engaged on each side numbered about 100,000 men. The battle was fought with great determination and fury from daylight till dark. In the morning, the Federal forces on the right wing were repeatedly repulsed, and lost heavily, but finally succeeded in driving the Confederates a considerable distance. General Burnside, who commanded the left wing, crossed the bridge over the creek late in the afternoon, but could only hold his ground without advancing. During the night the Confederates retreated. On the Federal side, Gen. Mansfield was killed, and General Hooker wounded in the foot, and Generals Meagher, Hartsuff, Sumner, Sedgwick, French, Ricketts, Richardson, Dana, Duryea, and Rodman, were also wounded. Generals Richardson and Rodman have since died. General McClellan, in his despatch of September 29th, gave the Union loss in this battle as 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. Total, 12,469. The acknowledged Confederate loss was about 14,000 in killed and wounded, but General McClellan's despatch of September 29th, placed it at 25,542. Thirty-nine stands of colors, one signal flag, and thirteen guns captured from the Confederates. No Union flag or gun lost.

Sept. 14th. Heavy firing took place at Harper's Ferry, which had been attacked on all sides by the Confederates, Col. Ford having forsaken his post on the Maryland side. For this disgraceful action he was, after an examination by a court of inquiry, dismissed from the service of the United States.

Sept. 15th. Harper's Ferry surrendered, after over two days' fighting, to the Confederates, with all the garrison, consisting of about 11,000 men. 47 guns, besides small arms, and large quantity of ammunition, &c. The cavalry of the command cut their way out and arrived at Greencastle, Pa., having taken 50 wagons and 75 prisoners on the way. Colonel Miles was killed.

Sept. 16th. General Jackson, C.S.A., sent the following despatch to Head-quarters, at Richmond, Virginia:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
"September 16th, 1862.

"COLONEL:—Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success, in the surrender of Harper's Ferry, of Brigadier-General White, and 11,000 troops, and a number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery, and about 300 wagons, in addition to other stores. Of these there is a large amount, and also of garrison-equipage.

"Our loss was very small. The meritorious conduct of officers and men will be mentioned in a more extended report.

"I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

"T. J. JACKSON, Major-General."

"Col. S. H. CHILTON, A.A.G."

PICTURE No. 29.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, OR STONE RIVER, IN TENNESSEE.

Dec. 31st. The Union troops first encountered the Confederates near Stewart's Creek. Skirmishing commenced on the 29th, and continued until the 30th. The Confederates lost on this day 100 prisoners. The Union loss in the first day's fight was 70 killed and wounded. At day-break on the 31st, the fight was renewed with great fury. General McCook's corps being opposed to that of Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy losses, General McCook retreated two miles, rallied, but was again driven back, and at night was four miles from the position occupied in the morning, having also lost during the engagement 26 guns. The battle continued until the 4th of January, when the Confederates retreated. General Rosencranz says, "Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by the surprise of the right flank, but after three days' hard fighting we have beaten the enemy." Union loss, estimated at not less than 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners.

PICTURE No. 30.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Dec. 11th. General Geary advanced upon and occupied Leesburg, Va. without resistance.

The city of Fredericksburg, Va., bombarded by the Union troops, under the cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock, by means of pontoon-bridges. One hundred and forty-three guns were brought to bear on the city, and destroyed it. The Confederate sharpshooters for some time prevented the engineers from laying the pontoon-bridge, but a small force sent over in boats routed them, and the bridge was completed and the troops crossed rapidly.

Dec. 12th. The Union troops on the Southern side of the Rappahannock prepared to advance on the Confederate works beyond Fredericksburg, Va.

Dec. 13th. The Confederate works were attacked by the Union troops, consisting of three grand divisions, under Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin, who were repulsed with serious loss. The works had been constructed with such skill and strength as to preclude a chance of success in their capture, since they could open from above an enfilading fire on the assailants. Several charges were made by the Union troops, who were commanded by General Burnside as chief, but all proved of little avail, as the close of day found the two armies in the same position as at the opening of the fight. On the Union side, Generals Bayard and Jackson were killed, and Generals Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball, Caldwell, and Meagher were wounded. The Union loss was stated by General Burnside to be 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The Confederate loss General Lee reported to be 1,800. The Confederate Generals T. R. R. Cobb and Maxey Gregg were killed.

Dec. 15th-16th. During the night and early morning the whole of the Union Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, withdrew across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, Va., and occupied the north shore of the river. The movement was completed and the pontoon-bridges removed before the enemy were aware of Burnside's intentions. Every man and all the property was brought away. General Sigel was now within striking distance of the main body of United States troops.

In consequence of the action of the Republican Senators concerning the disaster on the Rappahannock, Secretaries Seward and Chase tendered their resignations, and it was believed that the entire reconstruction of the Cabinet was inevitable; but General Burnside promptly assumed all responsibility of his movement, thus rendering the proposed changes unnecessary.

PICTURE No. 31.

SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA.

PICTURE No. 32.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE BAYOUS, SHOWING THE DIFFICULTIES OF NAVIGATION IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN STREAMS.

PICTURE No. 33.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

An expedition under General Sherman ascended the Yazoo River about eighteen miles on the 26th. Here the troops were landed, and on the following day they attacked the advanced works of the enemy, extending six miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the gunboats attacked the batteries on Haines' Bluff. A portion of the expedition was also sent out to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the

arrival of reinforcements. On the 27th and 28th, after a stubborn contest, the Confederates were driven from their first and second lines of defence, and the Federals advanced to within two and a half miles of the city; but on the 29th the Confederates, having been heavily reinforced from Grenada and along the railroad, attacked General Sherman with their whole force, and succeeded in driving him back to his first line of defence. General Sherman had counted upon the co-operation of General Grant in the attack, but that General had been compelled to fall back from Holly Springs, which not only made it impossible for him to co-operate with Sherman, but had given the Confederates the opportunity of throwing in the reinforcements from Grenada. On the 1st of January, General Sherman was superseded by General McClelland, and on the 2nd the expedition withdrew from the vicinity of Vicksburg.

PICTURE No. 34.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

No official report of this battle has been made public by either of the contending parties as yet, it is considered by both sides to have been the most destructive battle of the war, in point of number of killed and wounded, and an acknowledged Federal victory.

PICTURE No. 35.

**BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS SUMTER, GREGG, AND
WAGNER, AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

With actual Working Models of the Iron-Clad Monitors, Batteries, and other War Vessels; also an accurate Model of Fort Sumter, and Plan of Charleston Harbour.

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